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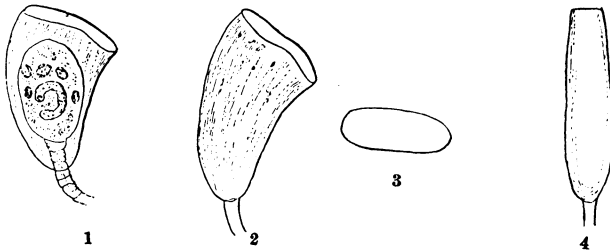
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### *Cothurnia lata*, N. S.

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From a certain pond in a forest near Buffalo, N. Y., during April last, numerous Entomostraca were taken for the purpose of studying the Infusoria attached to them. While all species of these minute Crustacea were very much infested, an abundant species of *Diaptomus* was especially encumbered by these interesting forms. Among these was *Chlorangium stentorium*, Ehr. in such abundance that the hosts in many cases were colored green by it; a species of *Opercularia* was not uncommon; its short, stout pedicle, the shape of the zooids, and the small colonies indicated *O. stenostoma*, Stein. The form, however, of most interest to me was one with a stalked spreading lorica with an open, wide aperture; in allusion to this peculiarity of the lorica I have named it *Cothurnia lata*.



The lorica is transparent, light, yellowish brown, extreme length twice the width of the aperture; the lorica is compressed laterally, so that the plane sides are nearly parallel; the posterioe edge is uniformly curved outwards, or convex, the other edge is concave which renders the shell widest at the top. The aperture is not everted, elliptical, and the margin of the aperture is slightly elevated

near the middle of the sides. The pedicle is about one-third as long as the sheath, and curved. The body of the zooid is attenuated at the lower part as in *C. astaci* and *C. curva*. The nucleus is of the usual band-like pattern. The length of the lorica is .002 of an inch; attached to the head of *Diaptomus*.

This species resembles the marine form *C. compressa*, C. and L. in the flattening of the shell in one direction, but in a plane in the opposite direction there is a total difference of outline, *compressa* being urn-shaped.

Fig. 1. shows the outline of the lorica seen from the side, showing also the curved pedicle, the contracted zooid with foot-like extension of the body, or the prolongation of the pedicle within the lorica, and the band-like nucleus. Fig. 2. Another lorica, same view, showing variation in form. Fig. 3. Outline of the aperture of the same lorica. Fig. 4. Outline of the same seen from the edge.